

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

No. 28.

COLORADO SPRINGS, JULY 9, 1878

Vol. V.

Frau Witt.

Frau Witt, the Austrian prima donna, has a voice that is heavenly and the most beautiful appearance of any artist ever seen. Frau Witt has many peculiarities, and one of them is her great aversion. When she dines at a restaurant, if in a poor humor, she gives the waiter a pour-boire (crank money) of one kreutzer—about a cent of our money—and when she is in one of her tempers she not only gives him nothing, but wants to take back the cent she gave him the day before. She is now a grandmother, and yet this magnificent organ remains young and agreeable. She sings up to the upper F and G, and in the "Hymn to St. Cecilia," by Handel, she makes a trill on the high C and D that is the most wonderful and beautiful ever heard. It never ends, and goes on swelling out into the harmony of a thousand musical throats all singing in one voice. But never look at her, as even the charm of so perfect an organ is lost when realizing that it comes from so ugly a woman. Her face is coarse and red, and her eyes resemble those of an enraged bull when almost starting out of their sockets. She weighs nearly or quite three hundred pounds, and has the muscular strength of a prize fighter. She does all her own work, and one day this impresario Morelli called to engage the well-known soprano for a season of concerts. After climbing five flights of stairs he found the giantess of a woman scrubbing; the sixth flight, and when she was interrupted she turned on him in a perfect fury. "What do you want?" said she to the city impresario, whose gentle voice begged to pass.

"I wish to see Frau Witt," responded the director, "and would thank you—"

"Not if I know it," cried the soprano, putting her arms akimbo and glowering down on Morelli. "First, what do you want of her?"

"My good woman I don't know that it is any of your business," said Mr. Morelli, "but if you will let me pass I don't mind saying that I have come to see Mme. Witt on business, and—"

The creature smiled grimly, seized her pail and mop cloth, flourished her red, brawny arms in Morelli's face, and with a simple "Follow me," mounted the stairs. She threw open the door, entered, Morelli at her heels. Then, after going through the preliminary of furiously blowing her nose, she wiped a great drop of perspiration from her face, and said again: "What do you want? I am Frau Witt."

"You?" said the astonished director, used to the vision of the popular prima donnas in robes of silk, dressed à la mode and bejeweled. "You? I beg pardon, I must have interrupted your work. I wanted to speak to you about—ah, yes, my partner is down stairs. I will call him. We will confer together. Good morning. *Mille pardons, n'est-ce pas?* I will come again." And off he went like a shot, dragging his long legs down all the six flights, while the astonished singer of St. Cecilia hymns yelled out that her scrubbing had been interrupted for nothing, and that she had been visited by a madman. Morelli never returned, and to this day she remains a mysterious woman as to the cause of his sudden visit and complete disappearance. However, such a slight episode has not changed her mode of life, and she never imagined for a moment that her standing "deshabille" of person, with mop-cloth and sloop-pail in hand, was not quite the most perfect apparition imaginable of the prima donna assoluta of the Vienna Grand Opera.—*Vienna correspondence Chicago Times.*

Band-Bathing in Preference to Surf-Bathing.

Fire Island was, a century ago, a seaside resort famous for its bathing, but no one ever entered the Fire Island surf. In those days people bathed in the sand. The visitor to Fire Island went to the beach in the morning, accompanied by a native Fire Islander and a spade. By the efforts of the latter a hole was dug in the warm sand, in which the visitor, freed from all garments, was buried, with the exception of his face and hands. An umbrella and a cigar were then given to him, and he was left to enjoy himself. In the height of the season the beach was thickly populated with visitors, while the natives walked up and down between the rows of "leaves," protecting them from the attacks of the inevitable children, who look upon sand as matter out of place unless it is thrown in the faces and down the necks of grown-up people. After an hour or two of sand-bathing the visitors were dug up, and returned to their clothing and their hotel, refreshed and healed of all manner of diseases. Such were the simple seaside customs of our fathers. Is it too late for us to abandon the repulsive vice of surf-bathing, and to return to the only true and safe method of utilizing the sand beach?

The advantages of sand-bathing are so manifest that they need scarcely be mentioned. The bathers require no bathing-goggles. He or she—as the case may be—is concealed from public view while bathing, with the solitary exception of the head, neck, and arms, and the latter, not being exposed to the ravages of salt water, can be embellished to any extent by art. The bathers resist quietly in the sand, secure against the danger of being knocked violently down and buried under a thousand tons of water. Instead of swimming the coarse and unpalatable mixture with which the basin of the Atlantic is filled, the sand-bather can sip—well, not tea, and the female sand-bather can indulge in ice-cream. Books can be read, and handkerchiefs can be embroidered in the sand as well as on it. What could be more delightful than to be buried near to one's heart's desire while a single umbrella suits out the world, and it is certain that the old people will not be dug up for two long, blissful hours? The long Branch Beach, a planted with 5,000 visitors in, say, six rows, with space enough between the rows to permit waiters to walk and carry refreshments, would be a sight that would flatter a wit or any writings of Auguster.—*New York Times.*

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Roscoe Conkling will be forty-nine years old the 30th of next October.

Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, was a law student in the office of the late Edwin M. Stanton.

Judge Hilton notified his city boarders that they could remain in the reorganized hotel at the old prices.

Senator Voorhees will be unable to attend the meeting of blood's veterans, at Corsicana, Texas.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, is in Boston to see his daughter, who is a student at Wellesley College.

The late Duchess of Argyll, at the age of forty, was the mother of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters.

A London correspondent says the popularity of the Prince of Wales increases as that of Queen Victoria wanes.

Governor Wade Hampton has bought a cottage at Salem, Va., and will spend the summer there with his family.

A southern correspondent says General Joseph E. Johnston is tender-hearted as a woman, and devoted to an invalid wife.

Vice-President Wheeler will deliver the address at the St. Lawrence county fair, at Canton, N. Y., in September.

Senator Blaine's grandfather was commissary-general in Pennsylvania during several years of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, during his stay in Paris, purchased pictures by celebrated artists to the amount of \$200,000.

Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who is about ninety-six years of age, is in the enjoyment of fair health, having recently recovered from a severe attack of illness.

The best of Henry Wilson has been placed in Doric hall, at the state house in Boston, between those of Lincoln and Governor Andrew.

Young Fremont and his bride are a very handsome couple. General Fremont says his son's bride has a startling resemblance to his own wife at the same age.

Old Whackem, the school master, who was packing up some pop-corn, last season, on being asked what he was about, said he was "boiling his own ears."

Chief Justice Sewell, of Massachusetts, kept a minute diary beginning with the year 1873, and the Historical society of that date have decided to publish it.

The Romans have been entertained lately with a comedy written 2,050 years ago. "Aulularia," by Plautus, was repeated five times last month to large audiences.

Edward King reports that in Paris and the other large cities of France, women have entire charge of many business houses, while the man hangs around as a sort of necessary evil.

M. Meissonier's proposed picture of N. Thiers, it is incredibly asserted, will represent the statesman lying on his bed after death, with the artist himself in the foreground sketching the body.

Professor F. V. Hayden, in charge of the geological and geographical survey of the territories, has been elected honorary and corresponding member of forty-one scientific societies in foreign countries.

August Belmont's last six or seven years were attended by six reporters and fifteen other persons, of whom only four were purchasers. Mr. Belmont distanced the auctioneer in picturesque expressions of disgust.

The Rev. Brooke Heriot tells a story of a little boy who, after being instructed concerning the beauties and employments of Heaven, asked anxious if he were very good if he couldn't have a little devil up once in a while to play with him.

Among the passengers on the Schicam, which sailed for Rotterdam on Saturday, was Professor Willard Fiske, of Cornell University. He goes abroad mainly for recreation, but will devote some time to studying the civil service systems of England, France, and Germany. His trip includes a visit to his old friend, Minister Bayard Taylor, at Berlin. He expects to return in October.

This animated note to a manager has been discovered in the archives of the jolly days of the drama:

"PARLOR OF THE RED BULL, 6 o'clock.

"SIR—Your puffy Mackready can play for you this evening, for I am damned if you get any pay out of me. His insufferable conceit galls me. An ugly swab. Yours in rage,

"EDMUND KEAN."

Professor Davis Swing, of Chicago, is not an admirer of Joseph Cook. "Much of Mr. Cook's scientific method," he says, "is only a method of language, a certain gravity of dress, as though a small boy were wearing the wig and gown of an English justice. The discourses which the Boston orator sends forth on the subject of marriage are the most wonderful specimens, perhaps, in a literature, of masquerade of small ideas in the suits of giants."

Pope's VI. at Twickenham—the place which he purchased in 1715, and lived in until his death in 1742—has just been offered for sale, and bought in for \$25,000. It was stated, however, that this sum was nominal, and that the property will probably be purchased privately at a less sum. The property offered included the whole of the grounds, five acres in extent, with the cedars and other valuable growing timber, together with the celebrated grove which the poet formed, and which is said to remain intact to the present day. The cedars of Lebanon, planted long before the poet's time, and probably the oldest in England, were, with the rest of the timber on the estate, estimated to be worth \$20,000.

A TRIP ON THE D. & R. G. PAY CAR.

The Employees, Their Character and Relations to the Road—Temperance at the Clear Creek Mines—El Moro, Her Pasture and Mines—Activity of the City of San Luis Valley.

At the invitation of Mr. John Harvey, paymaster of the Denver and Rio Grande railway company, the writer took a flying trip last week in the pay car on the main line south and its branches. We will say nothing about the scenery, about which so much has been said, and so much more may be justly said. We will simply give some of the facts we gleaned. On Tuesday the employees of the road between Colorado Springs and Pueblo and those on the Canon City branch, including the miners at Clear Creek, were paid. And just here we desire to record a few general observations in regard to the character of the employees on the road and their relations to the road. Our opportunities for observation were unusually good, as engineers, firemen, section and construction men, pumpers, etc., came into the car for their pay. What we observed on Tuesday at Canon City and Pueblo was repeated on the El Moro branch on Wednesday and on the main line to Alamosa on Thursday.

THE EMPLOYEES.

As far as we could observe, we found the employees intelligent, temperate, industrious and many. It was an unusual thing to find even a construction or section hand unable to write his name plainly and neatly. It is perhaps generally known that the D. & R. G. road has not been in a condition to pay their men promptly. The wages for February were paid last week. We rather expected that some dissatisfaction would be expressed at so tardy a payment. But on the contrary there was no complaint uttered and their entire satisfaction was shown in many ways. We remember one man came for his pay and found to his disappointment that by some mistake his name was not on the roll. We certainly thought this man would utter some complaints, but he went away entirely satisfied with Mr. Harvey's courteous assurance that he would look the matter up immediately.

We also noticed that the men had an interest in the road beyond merely working so many hours and receiving their pay for it. There was apparently a deep interest in its welfare and prosperity manifested by those whom the writer met. There was also hearty co-operation between the conductor, engineer, train agent, and the higher officers of the road. We made some inquiries of the men in regard to the facts mentioned above and found a partial explanation for the satisfaction and interest in the road in the courteous and just manner in which they are treated. We were informed that the officers always recognized their men when they met them and treated them with courtesy whenever they had office business with them. Mr. Borst, the superintendent of the road who is most brought into contact with the men, was always spoken of in the highest terms of respect. Though he is a very strict disciplinarian he always treats his employees like human beings. We can not imagine a more salutary effect of kindness and justice on the part of the officers of any corporation than can be seen in the conduct of the employees of the D. & R. G. road.

THE MINERS.

When we saw the Mackenec miners run from their deep tunnels to the pay car and receive their pay with such demonstrations of joy, we thought that Clear Creek valley would be a lively place that night. We expressed this to the agent who informed us we were entirely mistaken in our surmises. Very few of the miners use any liquor and those who do use it are temperate compared with miners in general. We were glad to learn that these noble toilers had formed a temperance society of their own and had built out of their own earnings a hall in which to hold its meetings. The man who would reform and elevate the laboring classes can gain no little information from this little mining camp in the valley of the Arkansas. We trust the above remarks will not be uninteresting to the general reader. We have referred to these things at length because we were more impressed by them than by anything else we saw during the journey.

COAL CREEK MINES.

The coal from this mine is too well known to require that we should say anything of its merits or demerits. We went into one of the shafts for nearly a mile and were amply impressed with the fact that the coal is as distant when Canon City is not in the market. Last year about 60,000 tons of coal were mined. This year about 80,000 tons will be mined. The shafts are only limited by the facilities of raising and freightage. The company has recently made a contract with the R. G. road to furnish 100 tons of coal per day, commencing May 1. From the coal in sight it is estimated that the supply will last if

teen years mined at the rate of 80,000 tons per year. The cost of mining the coal is very slight, as the disadvantages of water overflows and expensive construction shafts are not to be contended with.

AT EL MORO.

We found the depot and commission houses literally invested with canvas-topped wagons. As many as 612 freight wagons have arrived and departed in one day recently. As we stopped at this place only five minutes we were unable to gather much specific information. The coal mines there are being extensively developed. The coke there manufactured will very soon supply the extensive markets of the entire Rocky mountain region.

ALAMOSA.

The beautiful new city is alive with activity. Twenty car loads of freight, or 36,000 pounds are daily received at the station. About two car loads of wool are being shipped daily. We also noticed 40,000 pounds of bullion from Silverton awaiting shipment.

Building is very active. One hundred and fifty buildings have already been erected and many more are in process of construction. There are thirty-four business firms there (exclusive of hotel and saloon keepers) with a combined capital amounting to about \$400,000. Three firms there have each capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Seventeen other firms have bought lots and are preparing to build for business purposes. As yet Alamosa has no dance house but can boast of a good church and school. Another school will be started in a few days. Lots are bringing good prices. One lot costing \$750 was recently sold for \$2,700. Another lot costing the same has just been leased for \$87.50 per month or at the rate of \$1,050 per year. We have heard of other like fortunate investments. From all appearances Alamosa will have a substantial growth. It is now the central point of the fertile San Luis valley. Thirteen roads radiate from it to San Luis, Costilla, Ojo Caliente, Conejos, Pagosa, Rock Creek, De Norte, San Juan country, Saguate, Sapato, Moscow Pass, Garland, and Lajara.

The main freight business is that of San Juan and New Mexico and hence some people entertain the idea that as soon as the railroad is extended into these two countries Alamosa will exist only in the past like Cucara, La Veta and Garland. But the local trade is rapidly growing and will be controlled by Alamosa on account of its central position. This valley will be one of the richest agricultural countries in the state on account of its favorable position as regards climate and irrigation. We would like to say more of this pleasant trip, but want of space compels only a mention of the more prominent features of our trip. In closing we would especially acknowledge the many kindnesses of Mr. Harvey and the readiness we had in the company of genius. Jeni, though, of Denver, who accompanied Mr. Harvey on this trip. Nor can we forget the many kind attentions we received from S. M. Burwell, our conductor, and the careful engineer, Samuel Bracford who greatly aided in making our journey pleasant.

A Letter From Lake City.

LAKE CITY, June 24th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

The road from Wagon Wheel Gap to Lake City is passable till you reach the Cebola Creek, when it is intolerable. If one wants to see stars without the aid of the telescope, let him take a back seat in the coach and try to hold himself down. On some parts of the range his head will hit the top of the coach and with a jerk will long remember he will sit down again. Some sad expressions were used by the passengers, even by the ladies, as they were thrown from one side of the coach to the other without warning. We reached Lake City about noon weary, bruised, and hungry, thinking that necessity only would ever induce us to make the trip again.

Lake City, with its mountains around about it, has been so frequently described that it shall not attempt it. Business is, at present, very quiet. The great trouble is that the mines have not been properly developed near and around the city. There are plenty of good prospects and when capitalists get 100 of these mines, the town will be full of business.

The county court has been in session here the last two weeks. Young Morehouse, who killed Aigen, at Antelope Springs, plead guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to serve seven years in the state penitentiary at Canon City. The sheriff starts with him to-day or that one's retreat.

Last Saturday night the water rose so rapidly in the canon creek that the bridges were swept away, so there is no communication at present between this place and Ouray.

ST. PETERGRO.

FROM LEADVILLE.

Method of Prospecting for Carbonate Ores—No Sure Surface Indications—Trust—ing to Luck.

LEADVILLE, June 24, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

The discovery of carbonate ores, lying in deposits instead of in true fissure veins, has been naturally followed by a system of prospecting peculiar to this district. Ordinarily the lode prospector is guided in his search by certain well understood indications, which, if intelligently followed up, will usually lead to the discovery of ore. The general character of the geological formations, the peculiar position of the several strata as indicated by outcroppings and by the surface contours, the comparative thickness and luxuriance of forest growth if below timber line, and especially the presence of the characteristic life of the district, all combine to give some degree of system and an approach to certainty in the prospector's search for gold or silver bearing ores. But the search for carbonates is purely a lottery. All the ordinary indications are here wanting in the element of certainty. Nearly the whole carbonate district, so far as delineated, is covered with drift to the depth of from ten to eighty feet, and even when good flow is discovered in this drift, there is no certainty that carbonate ore will be found underneath or near by, for the simple reason that the drift may have come from points far distant. Surface indications are therefore of but little value. The surface contour is no guide. Some of the best mines are located on or near the summits of the hills or ridges; others near their bases and in the gulches between. In some cases prospectors have sunk their shafts and "struck it rich" in places where the over-wise had predicted utter failure, while on the other hand, the knowing ones have repeatedly failed when success had been considered a certainty.

The deposit is not of uniform thickness or richness, nor is it spread in a continuous sheet over the district. To a certain extent it is patch-work. Were there sure surface indications to show where the patches lie, the prospector's troubles would be ended. He knows simply that the carbonate ore will be found in a bid or deposit like coal and not in fissure veins; that it usually underlies porphyry and rests on limestone; that he must go through drift to reach the porphyry and that even then his shaft may strike a barren. An attempt has been made to divide the district into bets and contracts. It is asserted that the bets run a little east of north; but there is no harmony of theory with respect to this, and the limits of the carbonate district are too ill defined to give speculations of this character much value at present.

It may easily be inferred from the foregoing that carbonate prospecting is no trifling matter. The method of procedure is usually as follows: If a man is so fortunate as to be able to prospect by proxy, he looks over the unoccupied territory, and having discovered a place where he "guesses" he will strike it, proceeds to stake it off, and then either employs men at given wages to sink a shaft or arranges to furnish a "grub stake" to parties who agree to sink it on shares.

Those who prospect for themselves usually go in pairs, although frequently three and four or more unite their fortunes in the venture. Shafts are sunk much more easily and rapidly with two to the wind than with one. Very few men can endure the severe labor at the winch, single-handed, after a depth of forty feet is reached. Having "guessed" a claim, staked it and started their shaft, the "paras" proceed to build a log cabin, lay in their "grub stake" and make their home surroundings as endurable as possible. They then go to work in good earnest at their shaft, which must be timbered carefully as they go. The drift often includes large and fractious boulders which sometimes have to be blasted. When the porphyry is reached the boys consider themselves very fortunate if it proves to be broken and loose enough to be removed without blasting. From two to four feet a day is the usual rate of progress. It is difficult to tell the average depth at which mineral is reached—perhaps forty to fifty feet, and sometimes over a hundred. One company of six jolly "paras" began to tunnel into the east side of Stray horse, the other day, and "struck it" within five feet of the surface. They worked three or four days, ceasing only "breast," and then so tired their claim or \$15,000. This was rare luck indeed. The rule is from one to two months of the severest manual labor, with simply the chance of good luck. The persevering ones will generally succeed in the long run, but a vast amount of waste of labor will be inevitably the result of the necessary "hazardous" method of prospecting in this camp.

Unquestionably a number of good strikes have been made within the last ten days, but it is rather early yet to expect great results,

FROM LEADVILLE.

The Tide continues—Family Newspaper—Sampling and Smelting Works—Springs Men.

LEADVILLE, June 27, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

Still they come! By the score, by tens, in pairs, and singly! The current grows steadily stronger; the crowds on the street grow steadily larger; the files of patient men at the post office delivery after mail time grow steadily longer. Only recently a single general delivery answered the purpose, but now another is found necessary and two clerks are kept busy for hours after the daily mail arrival. This camp appreciates most heartily the daily mail direct from Fairplay after enduring so long the annoyance of a tri-weekly mail from Trout Creek. The mails from Denver have become comparatively regular. The telegraph will soon be completed from Denver to Fairplay and we hope not long after to Leadville.

This calls to mind that we are soon to have a daily paper in Leadville. Dick Allen, of the *Reville*, promises it to us on or about the first of July. The weekly *Reville*, R. S. Allen, formerly of Fairplay *Sentinel*, editor and proprietor, has reached its eighteenth number. It is the only paper printed by steam at an altitude of over ten thousand feet, in the United States, and probably in the world. The office is supplied with a Taylor steam press, which is driven by an engine of three-horse power, besides rollers, presses, &c. A daily will prove a risky venture, but almost any undertaking is possible in Leadville, and Mr. Allen is to be commended for his enterprise. A democratic newspaper is talked of but is not an assured fact.

The extensive sampling works of Messrs. Eddie & James are now completed, with the exception of some minor details, and the reception of ores has already begun. Every thing about this establishment is first-class; the machinery works sto a charm, and with their reputation for suavity and fair dealing, the proprietors are sure of a large business in the purchase of ores.

The Lake County Sampling Works, Messrs. Patrick & Starr, incorporated, are all ready for business. Their location is at Old Oro, a half mile up the gulch. This company will doubtless be well patronized.

The grading for the new smelting works of Mr. J. B. Grant is completed and the contractor for the buildings began operations yesterday. This enterprise will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Messrs. Tribe & Jeffery have one of the finest stores in town. Everything about their establishment is as neat as wax. Mr. Tribe is a ready as much at home in Leadville as any old timer. Mr. Cavender is occupying a new office over the store.

A number of new Springs faces have appeared in Leadville during the last week; we shall soon have quite a colony from "the future capital."

L. LOOMIS.

Old Business Houses.

There are some old business houses in Canon which are in contrast with the short-lived houses of a comparatively new and fast country like our own. There are some banking and business houses of very respectable age, however. Among the very old ones in London is the firm of Morton & Co., which was established in 1555, and was contemporary with Shakespeare and Bacon. The firms of Messrs. Child & Co., and Goslings & Stanger, were established before 1650. Oliver Cromwell kept his banking account with Child & Co. The Bank of England began business in 1694, and was preceded by Messrs. Hoare, Thompson, Stanley & Co., Barnett, Hoares & Co., and the London's Bay Company. Among the merchants, the houses of Messrs. Jarring, Brothers & Co. was founded in 1763, and among wine merchants the firm of Jeddges & Butler was founded in 1667. The Longmans, 300 & publishers, have done business without a break since 1720, and the Bentleys have been publishing books more than two hundred years.

A London weekly has some gossip concerning the engagement of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, to the third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Germany. It is stated that the match was planned by the duke's eldest sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, who had as one of her objects the suppression of a flame which had sprung up in the bosom of her own son, to whom the young lady is a first cousin, but who does not seem to have been satisfied with such a distant relationship to her, and so desired to establish a closer one.

for the simple reason that prospectors have not had time to sink their shafts to the required depth. This camp is one vast beehive, and the whole country about Leadville will soon be honey-combed. Every prospector, in view of the privations and hard work he cheerfully endures, deserves the sweets of success; but all cannot succeed and good fortune is no respecter of persons in the carbonate district. So every man makes up his mind to "run his chances,"—trust to luck.

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The Cotton Strike in Lancashire.

The Bishop of Lancashire has just issued a circular letter to the strikers of his diocese, in which he shows them the foolishness of their present course, and advises them to submit to a reduction of their wages. The spirit of the letter is kind and sympathetic and was evidently written from interest in the prosperity of the operatives. At present the operatives involved in the strike, with their families, number 300,000. The strike has lasted now about ten weeks. It is estimated that the operatives would have earned about £7,500 per week. They have therefore lost by the strike £750,000 or \$3,750,000. They are now in a destitute condition, and are appealing to laboring men in other parts of England and in Ireland to help them.

The bishop tells them that they cannot expect that the manufacturers will continue their business at a loss. If a reduction is necessary it must be made or the business stopped. The Bishop gives the following experience to show how foolish it is to resist a necessary reduction:—

"In the interests of labor as well as of capital I invite the attention of both parties to certain phenomena which have come within my own knowledge or observation, and which regard as typical. The iron trade of South Wales has disappeared, and Lord Aberdare told me, in his judgment, is not likely to revive. The look of the country is described to me by those who have seen it as being as desolate as it had been overrun by a foreign foe. I was told two days ago by a man, himself once a miner and now the coalman of a Wiltshire friend of mine, who has friends in the smitten district, that the people are emigrating in all directions—as he expressed it, being sent out by shiploads. 'What is the cause of this,' I asked, wishing to ascertain the man's view of the case. 'Oh,' he said, 'the strike; though I don't know what they struck for, they were earning, many of them, £2 10s a week, and twenty years ago, when I worked in the pit from 5 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night, it was only with a 'scrabble' that I could make my pound or five-and-twenty shillings. At any rate, whether my informant's view of the case is correct or not, here is a district, once the home of a thriving and remunerative industry, now reduced to the condition of a wilderness.

"A month ago I traveled up to London with the managing director of one of the largest engineering works in Manchester, himself well known as a man of the highest intelligence and capacity for business. 'What are you doing?' I asked. 'Not much,' he answered, 'we have reduced our number of hands, and I do not know how much longer we may have anything to do for those who remain. We have just had to refuse an order that would have been worth £45,000. Why?' I asked with some surprise. 'A foreign railway company invited us to tender for twenty locomotives. We offered to build them for £3,200 each, the company would only give £2,000. There was not much profit to be got out of the transaction, but to keep the men employed we were willing to have undertaken it, if we could save ourselves from loss. So we called the heads of departments together, who are all working by piece-work, and asked them if they would help us to accept the order by reducing in proportion the wages that were being paid to them, so as to leave some small margin of profit to the shareholders. They to a man refused, and we had to decline to enter into a contract which would have been worth £40,000.

He wisely shows the operators that their plan of less labor instead of less pay will give them less, instead of 25 per week and hence will not be for their advantage. He closes his letter with the following good counsel:—

"I ask the working men of Lancashire to debate these questions among themselves, free alike from passion and from prejudice. There never, perhaps, was a greater crisis in the cotton industry—not the least important of the three great staple trades—of this country. The interests of the operatives are as vitally concerned in an equitable solution of the question as the interests of the masters. If we do not take care Lancashire may become as forsaken of her greatest industry as South Wales is of hers. It is in the hope of contributing something to prevent a national calamity—as one desiring to see only what is fair and right maintained between man and man—that I have ventured to write the foregoing pages, which I must trust to your kindness to enable me to set before the world. Laboravi animam meam.

There are certain papers that think it smart to sneer at General Howard. We believe the greatest objection urged is that he is a Christian. A great deal has been said about his unsuccessful campaign against the Nez Percés last summer. General Sherman said that no man could have acted more bravely, promptly and wisely than General Howard did in that campaign. This testimony of a brave soldier should outweigh a thousand lying reports of men who carefully keep away from danger. General Hatch, who was at Nanitou a few days ago, said, 'I am not on very good terms with General Howard, but I will say that a braver officer does not live.'

A few days ago a large number of beer brewers were in Gilmore's Beer Gardens, New York city, when a discussion arose as to how much beer was used there. Thirty-two brewers reported that they sold 1,442,974 barrels of lager beer from May 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878. This would make 5,771,896 kegs, or 663,767,940 glasses, which if sold at 5 cents a glass would yield \$33,188,397. The population of New York city in 1875 was 1,040,037. This shows that over \$30 worth of lager beer is consumed in New York city per capita yearly.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says that Waterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is a cross between a stump speaker and a book agent, with a slight touch of the Methodist preacher thrown in.

What Shall The Platform Be?

We are thus witnessing the amusing spectacle of two sets of party managers constructing platforms without a single sound timber, and out of planks so rotten that they can hardly be kept from falling to pieces while the work of building goes on. The republican leaders, having agreed to 'ignore' the only live thing in politics—Mr. Hayes and his policies—have nothing but the 'rebel claims' bugbear left, now that 'Revolution' has been knocked in the head. The democrats, unable to 'joint with price' to a session which has disgusted the country, have to fall back on the 'Fraud' developments of the latter committee, which is 'hard to tell' which is the less inspiring, or the more disgusting, of these clap-trap issues upon which alone two great parties ask the support of the country.—Springfield Republican.

We clipped the above from an editorial in the Springfield Republican on the 'Independent voter's duty.' It is important as indicative of the estimation in which both parties are held by that large and we may say, controlling class in politics, the independent voters. There is no doubt but that the clear and unimpeachable utterances of the Cincinnati platform, together with the frank, manly letter of Mr. Hayes drew a large number of independent voters to the support of the republican ticket. The leaders of the famous Fifth Avenue conference very largely advocated the election of Mr. Hayes because they thought the republican party would carry out the promises made in the platform and in the letter. Since the inauguration, however, the tone of the republican leaders in Congress has greatly changed and they not only do not hesitate to style those promises as sentimental twaddle but even denounce Mr. Hayes for trying to keep the faith of the party.

It is needless to specify more than one particular to show this. The National platform specifically states that inasmuch as Senators were to pass judgment on all nominations, they ought not to exert any influence on the president in determining the names to be nominated for their approval. The President has endeavored to carry out this part of the republican platform, and for so doing has incurred the bitterest opposition of the senatorial clique who desire to control the patronage in their own states. Last year the republicans of Massachusetts fully appreciated the position taken by the party in 1876 and affirmed in their platform that 'we endorse the utterances of the Cincinnati platform and of the letter of acceptance of Mr. President Hayes on this subject (i.e. civil service reform); that nominations to office ought to be made upon the sole responsibility of the executive department without the dictation or control of the members of congress; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only claim and qualification for office; that partisan service should not be expected or desired from officers, etc.

The republican state conventions have thus far totally ignored Mr. Hayes with the exception of Indiana and Ohio. The general tone of the republican press of this state favors the same course. What will be the effect of this course on the independent voter? Under ordinary circumstances we should say that he would either vote the democratic ticket or stay at home. But fortunately for us the democratic party blundered so during the last session that even a man disgusted with the republican party will hesitate a good while before he will go anything to place such a party in power. Our strength is in democratic blundering.

The independent vote has not been a determining factor in this state as it has been in Ohio and New York. But nevertheless there is no inconsiderable class in this city who heartily approve of Hayes' administration and most emphatically condemn the course of many republican leaders in congress. These are sure indications that there is a strong class springing up who care more for purity of government than for party success. No reaffirmation of war issues or bugbears of rebel claims and revolution will win their vote. Though the republican party may carry the state with most any kind of a platform, yet it is best to be on the safe side. It is a question which should be seriously weighed by every person interested in the success of the republican party in this state, whether democratic weakness shall be our sole strength. We would like to see positive utterances on the greenback question and on other really vital issues. If the republican party of Colorado is in sympathy with the last declaration of principles by the national party, we trust it will be wise enough to say so.

Claims of El Paso.

The Tribune of June 30th says: 'The Colorado Springs GAZETTE puts in a claim in behalf of El Paso county for state treasurer, probably with an eye to D. C. Crawford, the present auditor.' The Tribune is partly right and partly wrong; we do say that El Paso county will probably ask the treasurership and we think that in so doing she will be making a very modest request; but the Tribune is mistaken in its guess as to the man we will name. Mr. Crawford is a gentleman in whom we have the utmost confidence, and for whom we have the profoundest respect. But he is hardly regarded as a citizen of the county, and in requesting that office the people will act in behalf of some one who is a citizen and a representative man. We think that the name of Dr. N. S. Cuver or S. W. Lewis will be presented. Both are prominent business men, in every way fit

for the position, and either will, according to strength to the ticket.

El Paso county has never before asked for any state office. Mr. Crawford is considered by some as representing the county, but his name was presented to the convention in 1876 by the delegation from Jefferson, and El Paso was no more interested in securing his nomination than in securing the nomination of any other candidate for whom she cast her vote. She now asks the privilege of naming the treasurer, and while she would ordinarily desire to honor Mr. Crawford, prefers in this instance, to put forward some one who is a permanent citizen and one whose interests have been more closely identified with her own.

We have implicit confidence in the wisdom of the convention that will assemble on the 7th of August, and believe the favor asked by this section will be kindly considered.

FROM SAN JUAN.

EUREKA, SAN JUAN CO., COL., June 22, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I see it stated in the Engineering and Mining Journal that Colorado is at present the most prosperous state in the union. Of this, there can be no question. And certain it is, southern Colorado never before made the rapid strides in increase of population, wealth, and permanent improvements, etc., as at the present time, and as will be made this year. From every portion of the east, from California, from Europe—men and money are attracted by the universal inducements offered for investments in mines, ranches, and stock, and by its unsurpassed climate.

The general and protracted business depression felt throughout the civilized world, is no longer felt in Colorado, she having risen by the strength of her own resources to an independence unknown to any other state of the union. And, as the resources by which she has risen are permanent and inexhaustible, so, too, must be her prosperity.

In no portion of Colorado are the hopes and expectations in regard to the present and future prosperity more bright than in this, the southwest corner. Every branch of business carried on here is prosperous, and I see no idle men. The mine-owner with-out means is no longer in straits in regard to the procurement of 'grub' for his labor is in demand, and in the numerous works for the reduction of ores which are springing up in every portion of the mining region, he sees the approach of his expectations, whether they are to dispose of his unexhausted wealth by a single sale, or in a market for the ores he shall extract.

The expectation of being able to realize from the sale of ores is daily reducing the number of those who desire to sell out. They see in this a steady and permanent income and an ever increasing value of their properties. It is having an effect, too, in stimulating the prices of the mines which are offered for sale.

The Crook Bros., of New York, who have extensive works at Lake City, have purchased further interests in the now celebrated North Star mine. It is now owned by them and J. S. Reef. A lease for the working of the mine is about to be let, the parties taking it to have one-fourth of the ore. The mine is undeveloped, having neither tunnel or shaft. The work on their smelter, two miles above Silverton, is commenced. They expect to have it completed and running before winter. It is to be of twenty tons per day capacity.

The Rough and Ready works at Silverton are changed into sampling works, the need of which has long been felt at that place.

Three automatic drills, worked by compressed air, are soon to be placed in the Bonanza tunnel, at Minera City. This tunnel, and the veins which it will tap, are owned by F. J. Pratt of New York. He is pushing his works of development to the utmost. The tunnel is now in over 300 feet.

Not An El Paso County Man.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Sir:—I see in this morning's paper that you take occasion to comment upon a paragraph that lately appeared in the Denver Tribune to the effect that El Paso county would, at the next republican convention, probably advance claims to the office of state treasurer, with J. D. C. Crawford, as candidate for the office. The comments which you saw fit to make on the subject uncouthly express the sentiments of nearly every republican in this county. Mr. Crawford has many friends here who will always rejoice to 'hear of his prosperity, yet it is impossible for them to consider him an El Paso county man. He has no claims on the county whatever, neither has the county any claims upon him.

What the republicans of El Paso county may claim at the coming convention is very uncertain; but in any event, if a man is put forward for office he will be one who is permanently identified with the interests of the county. In the meantime, although the Tribune means well by Mr. Crawford, who is certainly entitled to any title of respect that paper can give him, it may as well spare itself the trouble of selecting our possible candidates for office.

El Paso county doesn't expect much in the way of nice state offices. It is too strongly republican for the republican politicians at Denver to be araid of; but when we have an office thrown to us we would like to select our own man to fill the place.

REPUBLICAN.

Colorado Springs, July 3rd.

One of the greenback conventions as called that no discriminations be made as between labor and capital, and yet one or two resolutions further down, it 'favors the enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on all descriptions of their work for their full wages.' How consistent! What they meant was that discriminations in favor of labor against capital, could be made, but not discrimination in favor of capital against labor.

OUT WEST.

In a few weeks the Enterprise-Courier will appear in daily form.

Silverton is reported to be more lively and prosperous than ever before.

A brickmaker at Howardsville has received orders for over 400,000 bricks.

Importers of blooded stock are at present doing a large business in Colorado.

One day recently 49,400 head of Texas cattle were in sight from the cupola of the Dodge City court house.

A new democratic paper, styled the Courier, will start at Fort Collins with Watrous & Felton as editors.

The Chicago Times pronounces the Congress which has just adjourned the least respectable and most contemptible.

The C. & Ft. K. R. R. is proposing to build through Republican county, if the people will vote \$4,000 a mile for that purpose.

A ledge of the finest kind of jet used in jewelry, worth \$100,000 a ton, has just been located, and is being worked in a California canon.

The Beoit Gazette says there are 7,000 sheep in the eastern part of Mitchell county, and yet Kansas is reported as not being a sheep-raising country.

The oil well of Cassidy, Canfield & Slater, near Canyon City, is now down 460 feet with a change of rock, which indicates the near approach of oil.

Professor Edison will start from New York for Colorado on the 8th of July, accompanied by Professors Draper, Barker, and other scientists from that section of the country.

Crops in Pottawatomie county are in a better growing condition, look more thrifty, and have a better appearance generally, than a most anywhere on the K. P. road east of Independence.

The new sampling works of Eddy & James have commenced work. Their machinery is of the latest and most approved make, and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage.—Leadville Reveille.

Fifty tons of copper now lie in El Moro waiting shipment east. This comes from the inexhaustible mines of New Mexico and Arizona. The copper now arriving will load one car or upwards per day.

The product of sixteen Leadville mines which are producing milling ore is reported at 50 tons daily. The St. Louis Smelting company, at the same place, is said to be shipping 45 tons of bullion and 22 tons of ore weekly.

Information has been received that some prospectors who came in with the Hess party, have struck rich diggings on Dry Creek. The distance is about twelve miles from Ouray, and five men were at work on Tuesday.

The Silver King, of Arizona, has just declared its seventh successive monthly dividend of fifty cents a share, payable on the 30th of May. This mine with this dividend did pay back to its shareholders \$350,000 in seven months.

The Sunshine Courier states that the Smuggler mine at present gives employment to forty men, on an average, working on mine leases. The yield of the mine is \$8000 per month, giving handsome returns to both owners and easers. The ten-stamp mill is running night and day on low grade ore.

Messrs. Rodda & Co., lessees of the Hidden Treasure mine at Nevada City, are meeting with great success in working the ore. Since the 1st ult. they have taken out 122 ounces of gold. Eleven cars taken out last week ran 88 ounces, or eight ounces to the car. This mine promises as finely as any mine in Grant county.—Register-Call.

The Baxter mine, on Republican mountain, has yielded about \$150,000 net since discovery, one-third of this amount being clear profit to its owners. The present product is about 25,000 lbs. per year. It not only taxes a good mine, but good management as well, to make a mine pay for its own development and an average profit of 33 per cent.—Georgetown Courier.

El Moro must be a lively outlying point at present, for 335 new wagons were received at that place during the month of May, and most of them immediately sold. The packsmen and wagon repairing shops there now employ more than fifty men, and have more work than they can do, working twelve hours per day.

A report of the attendance at the various Sabbath schools of the city has recently been prepared, and the Tribune is permitted to make some extracts from it. We are sure will be of interest to the readers of the paper. The following table shows the attendance at the schools of the various denominations in the city:

Denomination	Pupils	Adults	Total
Episcopalians	190	40	230
Congregationalists	150	30	180
Presbyterians	140	30	170
Methodists	130	20	150
Baptists	120	20	140
Evangelicalists	110	20	130
Christians	100	15	115
Total	930	175	1105

The increase during the year at the schools of the different churches has been as follows: Baptists, 20; Congregationalists, 20; Presbyterians, 10; Methodists, 10; Episcopalians, 10; Christians, 15. The average attendance, exclusive of adults, at the Baptist churches, has been 115; at the Congregationalists, 85; at the Presbyterians, 110; at the Methodists, 100; at the Episcopalians, 135; at the Christians, 60.—Denver Tribune.

Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin.

Lord Beaconsfield's departure for Berlin yesterday was not so dazzling and impressive a sight as the embarkation of Her Britannic Majesty's Guards for the East or the sailing of a great ironclad fleet for the Baltic would have been. But when sober-minded Englishmen weigh well the significance of this journey, and reflect on all the tremendous sacrifices which their country in all human probability has escaped through the wise and caring and determined policy of which it is the visible and victorious culmination, they will be ungrateful indeed, if they do not render to the great head of the Conservative Government of England and such honours as conquerors rarely earn.

It is long since any English statesman has played so decisive a part in the politics of Europe as Lord Beaconsfield is now called upon to fill; and it is longer yet since any English statesman has won for himself by his own virtually unassisted courage and foresight the opportunity to play so decisive a part. Forty years ago Lord Palmerston preserved the peace of Europe by a policy as cool and energetic as that of the Tory leader, in circumstances as complicated and alarming as those through which Lord Beaconsfield has been called upon to wade. But when Lord Beaconsfield has never commanded. Like Lord Beaconsfield, it is true, he had to contend with a very general disposition on the part of the more influential classes of England to underrate his abilities, and to distrust his character. But in his case this disposition was not unimpaired, as it has been in the case of Lord Beaconsfield by the prejudices and the jealousies of caste. To this hour and among his own followers it is the fashion in England to sneer at the Premier who, after lifting the conservative party to power at home, has redeemed England from practical insignificance in the councils of Europe abroad, as an adventurer and a trickster in politics. During the whole progress of the contest over the Eastern question Lord Beaconsfield personally has been assailed by the English liberal press and by English liberal politicians with a malignity and brutality quite as scandalous as ever marked any recent political contest in our own country.

The statesman who has kept the control of public opinion at home against such attacks, while at the same time he was conducting negotiations of the most delicate and hazardous sort abroad in direct antagonism to the interests and the influence of one of the greatest of European monarchies, has made for himself definitely and forever a conspicuous place among the leaders of men.—New York World.

Mme. de Pompadour.

A Paris bookseller has published a series of ninety letters written by Mme. de Pompadour. It is not certain whether these letters throw new light on the character of the most celebrated mistress of Louis XV., but a portion of the correspondence is undoubtedly witty and interesting. Several of the letters now printed for the first time were written by the Marquise to her brother, Abel Poisson, who, for his sister's sake, was accorded the title of Marquis de Vandieres. The wits of the court in allusion to his recent creation, insisted on calling him the Marquis d'Avant-heir. Mme. de Pompadour seems to have taken almost as much interest in forging the character of her brother as Lord Chesterfield did that of his son; and both were alike easy on the score of morality. In managing the military operations of the kingdom, she had occasion to write to a lady friend for 'a little map of Germany.' She has been told that such a map might be procured at Strasburg. Mme. de Lutzelbourg would only send her three, she would be happy to pay for them. The Marquise then went on to say that she hated the Lutherans, 'who love the King of Prussia'—the monarch who had presumed to speak lightly of her, and to call her Gottin on. 'Assess them to more feminine matters,' she added, 'Send me the dress at once, since you find it pretty; I have such notions of embroidery as an addition; send it by the first courier.' Concerning the Parisians, the Marquise speaks in these letters with great contempt. 'They had gone the length of accusing the Well-Beloved of having children kidnapped and slain so that he might bathe in their blood. She would have liked to see these ungrateful people "caccinated" and hanged.' Before that moment she had simply considered the Parisians as 'stupid and ill-natured.'

The English Pictures of the Year in the Academy.

Mr. Millais' best thing, by far, is an admirable portrait of Lord Shaftesbury, of whom there is another excellent portrait by a young painter of solid promise, Mr. John Collier. 'Painter for the Bible society,' says the catalogue; and there could not be an image more perfectly in harmony with such a label. If the hand of a painter is to lay his great upon a characteristic model, Mr. Millais has been most fortunate in his sister, and he has shown himself quite worthy of his luck. It is an admirable piece of really psychological painting. Lord Shaftesbury's face is an excellent example of the British countenance as, in nine cases out of ten, this inimitable mask presents itself to foreign observation—that 'biblical' countenance which has the privilege of irritating the 'fancy' perception of the Latin, the Slav, and other Bohemian races; very dry on one side, but on the other inspiring unconfident confidence. Mr. Millais has rendered with remarkable skill both the dryness and the kindness. He has also a 'landscape'—'St. Martin's Summer,' a wide Scotch brook in a tangle of autumnal foliage—containing some admirable painting, but with a curiously motionless and photographic quality. Then he has the 'Princes in the Tower,' who are, of course, very much noticed—two charmingly pretty boys, in black velvet, with an immodest turret staircase behind them. This is a sort of thing which Mr. Millais sometimes does admirably; of now we see the cause of doing it. The Bride of Lammermoor, now on exhibition by itself, is this year (just as the 'Effie Dean's' was last year) a very brilliant example. In these things the artist attempts to be subtly dramatic, to represent the finest shades of expression of the human face. The attempt is perfectly legitimate, and, as I have mentioned Mr. Millais, may recall the tribute that he pays to the wonderfully delicate skill of which English painters are capable in these experiments, which he

considers their strongest point. 'The Princes in the Tower' is a fair specimen of this skill, but the scene from Scott's novel is really an extraordinary one; I wish I had more space to speak of it. It represents Lucy Ashton, in a forest glade, leaning on the arm of her lover after he has saved her from the aggression of the wild bull. Her face—an exquisite piece of painting—is a marvelous study of girlish agitation, and that of the somber young master of Ravenswood is not less remarkable. Mr. Millais is, by the way, almost always greatly to be congratulated on his models; he evidently has his 'pick' of handsome people. It would be hard to find a lovelier specimen of English girlish beauty than his Lucy Ashton, or a more magnificent young man than her companion.—London Letter to the Nation.

Stories on Lord Byron, Told by an Old Sailor. Who Was With Him When He Swam the Hellespont.

Leithwhite looked at Hall for confirmation, and, clall, blowing the foam off a fresh glass, looked assent at Leithwhite. The reporter heard the whistle of a boat, and thought he might be settling the score. 'He was coxswain in some Lord's boat,' Hall said.

'So he was,' said Leithwhite. The most entertaining man in the snug harbor. What was the name of that Lord, now? Let me see—Lord—Lord—Byron—that is it, sir. Lord Byron—the same as swam across the Hellespont, and a good swimmer it were for any man, Lord or common.

'Lord Byron?' said the reporter. 'That's him,' said Leithwhite, 'him as had the game leg, and wrote poetry, and went out and became a Turk. Girdham were the coxswain to him, which he had a private yacht and went cruising about in the Mediterranean. The most entertaining man in the harbor, sir, by a lodd. When he were drunk his eyes had a faculty of shining in the most remarkable way, and his tongue went like a log reel, and when he were sober he were always a wishing he were drunk, which goes for to show us good intentions.'

'But don't you know anything specific about this man? Did he never tell you the story of Lord Byron swimming the Hellespont? Didn't he tell you all about Lord Byron?'

'Know anything specific? Ain't I telling you he were the most entertaining man in the harbor? Of course he told us Lord Byron swam across the Hellespont. He were in the boat which followed him across. I don't recollect exactly what he said about that swim, but I know it was mighty entertaining, just like everything he told us. I remember, how Lord Byron went in—I forget which side it was, but he love in good style, and Girdham used to tell how he 'came in' shaking the water off like a dog, and how his wet, curly head shone in the sunshine. He were a good story teller, were Girdham, but he were best when he were drunk—he were so genial.'

'That's accurate,' said Hall, 'every word of it.'—New York Sun's interview with an old sailor.

PERSONAL.

Governor Hartranft has appointed Christian C. Ross, father of the lost Charles Ross, Master Wardman of Philadelphia, in place of James C. McQuade. The salary is \$2,500.

Gladsstone's name is omitted from state dinners, and the Prince of Wales overlooked him when he gave an entertainment in honor of the Crown Prince of Germany. Gladstone never swears 'By Jingo.'

A London medical journal is responsible for this atrocious remark: 'A lady who practices medicine commits two faults, she increases the number of doctors and decreases the number of women.'

The Kaiser keeps up his good sports. When the Crown Prince came into his room the other day, after his assumption of the lieutenantcy, his father asked him jokingly, 'Well, Fritz, now you have tried your hand at reigning, how do you like it?'

Mr. Edison is going to Pennsylvania to rest—and 'get away from curiosity hunters and unatics,' he is quoted as saying.

General Sherman's eldest son, Mr. Thomas Ewing Sherman, has sailed for England, where he will enter the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus.

An editorial associate of the late William Cullen Bryant states that the venerable poet once instructed him to deal very gently with poets, especially the weaker ones.

A company of Chinese miners have lately worked over some old ground on Blue Ravine, near the cemetery at Rough and Ready, and with most satisfactory results to themselves. This ground has been worked over frequently since the early days of California mining, and as frequently abandoned, when the pay dirt was considered exhausted. It was no longer believed to be even 'Chinese diggings.' Recently Chinamen went to work in the ravine, and in a couple of weeks have taken out \$1,500. Such strikes are not infrequent in old diggings—which some enthusiasts claim establishes their theory that 'gold grows'—but does show that many a rich little placer escaped the notice of the first eager gold seekers.—Grass Valley (Cal.) Union.

Mr. Walter Morton, son of the late Senator Morton, has just finished a book on 'The South Pass City Improvement, which will be published in the autumn. Mr. Morton, who is not yet twenty-one, has been with Captain Leads for the past eighteen months, and understands his subject. The book has been prepared during his leisure hours in the evening. Mr. Morton is with a few sons in Indianapolis. It is said that her health is broken, and that her days are passed in the room wherein her husband lay during his last illness.

Professor Huxley will contribute a volume on Hume, Thomas Hughes one on Dickens, Professor Nichol one on Byron, and William Mitton one on Defoe, to the series entitled 'English Men of Letters,' of which Macmillan & Co. have begun the publication in London, under the editorship of John Morley, the first volume of the series 'Gordon,' by Leslie Stephen, having just appeared. This series is to be reprinted by Harper & Brothers, we believe.

Mr. F. E. Robinson has commenced to build his new house on Nevada avenue.

The newly elected officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen were installed last evening.

We can thank the policy of our city government for our quiet 4th, which was almost without disturbance.

The family of D. D. Streater arrived last evening from Chicago. They have taken rooms at the Grimes house.

Ike Bacon has got himself into trouble with the hotel runners. He has crossed the line and they propose to make it hot for him.

A picnic party from the hotel went to Monument Park on the 4th returning by evening train. They report a splendid time.

F. G. Gardner, Geo. Parkhurst, H. Risley and Miss M. Kellogg are the names of the instrumental quartette at Manitou.

The Blackberry and Cream festival at the Presbyterian church Thursday eve was a social success. The treasurer reports that the proceeds were quite large.

Members of the Colorado Rules will remember to be present at the hall on Monday evening, as the company is to be mustered in by Adjutant-General Rowe.

The Stevens Dainty party visited Manitou and the Garden of the Gods yesterday and are so pleased with the environs of our city that they have decided to stay another day in order to see more.

The Fourville Courier-Journal says that "Dr. Blake, from Colorado Springs, Colorado, is visiting the Kentucky state hospital for the insane with the view of establishing one at Colorado Springs."

The ladies of the M. E. church have succeeded, after a great deal of trouble and expense, in getting together quite a large collection of paintings which they will exhibit at the church next Thursday evening.

The Manitou house is rapidly filling up its spacious apartments, the Beebe house is crowded, and the Cliff house is comfortably filled. This season promises to be the most successful and brilliant of any Manitou has known.

"Billy" Wilson, the cattle king, is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel. He treats his herds very handsomely, keeping them all at the hotel. They think he is a "brick" and don't lose any cattle if they can help it.

We advise the tourists at Manitou to come to the city to night and listen to the excellent entertainment to be given by Miss Stevens and Mrs. Dainty. You can have a fine moonlight ride as well as a musical and dramatic treat.

A few of the Alamosa excursionists returned on the 4th train last evening, very glad to get back—the remainder on special train at 8.30, in a dried up condition, but still recognizable by their more intimate friends. They had a nice time—for a picnic.

The following business was disposed of at the July term of the County Court:

Joseph P. Harper vs. William S. Weed, judgment for plaintiff for \$626.97.

G. H. Sweet vs. John Strayer and M. H. Mark, judgment for plaintiff for \$122.00.

W. House and James Parker vs. James Crawford and Frank Quereau, judgment for plaintiffs for \$48.50.

A. L. Lawton vs. O. P. Jackson, cause dismissed.

Margaret J. Smith vs. Thomas J. Smith, divorce. Decree granted.

Anna Becker vs. Jacob Becker, divorce. Decree granted.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., professor in Oberlin Theological Seminary, and Albert A. Wright, professor of geology in Oberlin College, arrived in town last Saturday, in company with Rev. L. H. Platt, of Kansas, and Prof. McPherson, of Tabor College, Iowa, and Rev. K. T. Cross.

They went at once to Easton, where they camped out and spent the Sabbath, holding a communion service and preaching. On Monday they went to Bijou Basin to collect specimens, returning on Wednesday. Next Monday this party will start for a three week's camping tour in the mountains.

Thursday afternoon there was a lively time near Robinson's drug store. Four revolvers were drawn but no one was shot. The cause of the trouble was that Mr. Dana attempted to arrest a man for assault and battery committed on Charles Lang on the Manitou road. Mr. Rice, the man named in the warrant, resisted the efforts of Mr. Dana. But though two men had the "drop" on him with cocked revolvers Mr. Dana pluckily persisted in doing his duty. The friends of Mr. Rice mention paliating circumstances and testify that he has heretofore borne the character of a peaceable citizen. We were disposed at first to be very severe on Rice as there has been too much of this revolver drawing, but have concurred to allow further developments. Rice waived an examination and is bound over in the sum of \$500, to appear at the next term of the district court. Mr. Dana acted throughout the entire affair as a wise, brave and energetic officer.

Fourth of July. The day passed very quietly in our city and vicinity. There were no public demonstrations and our city had rather a Sunday appearance. There were several picnics, and our lively streets did a fine business. The first exercise of the day was the parade of

COMPANY B. They fell into line promptly at 9 o'clock and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They were much disappointed by the non-appearance of the band which was expected to lead them. The company made a very fine appearance considering that it was the first time that it had been mounted. The men keep their seats firmly and had a society bearing.

Among other diversions were the excursion to Alamosa and the Stevens-Dainty entertainment in the evening.

A great many of our people went to Manitou during the day. The road had more the appearance of a boulevard than of a freight road. The hotels were taxed to their utmost to feed the visitors. The music by the new band was heartily appreciated.

Fuller particulars will be found in another column.

AT MONUMENT. The celebration was a grand success. Over six hundred people were present. Levi Borth, master of the state grange, was the orator of the day. No disturbance of any kind marred the pleasure of the day. The day wound up by a hop at Gwillim's Hall in the evening.

PERSONAL.

Chas. Walker has returned.

G. S. Barnes is in Denver.

W. W. Watson, Topeka, has returned home.

Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis, is a guest at the Beebe house.

H. R. Hobart, the editor of the Railway Age, is at the Manitou house.

Mr. C. B. Greenough went to Denver yesterday.

"Sam" Hartsell is registered at the Crawford House.

F. Q. Ball, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, is at the Manitou house.

W. S. Warner, the new steward at Pascoe's, gives great satisfaction.

Geo. Lyon, Jr., principal of the high school at St. Joe, is at the Manitou house.

Mrs. Keyes Danforth, wife of the clerk of the supreme court, is a guest of Mrs. Watt Francis.

Dr. Wiley and wife, who are camping at Monument Park, are in town for a few days.

W. A. Root, of the Rocky Mountain News, was registered at the Manitou House on Thursday.

Mr. Goodrich and other jurors have gone to Denver to attend the holding of the court in that city.

Rev. Geo. L. Tompkins of Magnolia, Iowa, a Congregational minister, is stopping in town for his health.

Ewin Harrison, proprietor of the Harrison reduction works, at Leadville, is at the Beebe house with his family.

R. F. Fisk, late of Hayward & Fisk, Denver, is staying at the Beebe house.

Mr. and Mrs. Pascoe start soon for Europe, where Mrs. Pascoe will remain with her friends. Mr. Pascoe will return immediately.

John Borden, a lawyer of Chicago, and William Borden, his brother, who are interested in mines at Leadville, are at the Beebe house.

Ivory Phillips, president of the Colorado Sheep Association, is in town looking after the immense invoice of wool which he has brought from his ranch.

Rev. D. B. Conding, pastor of the Congregational church in Whitewater, Wisconsin, is coming with his wife to spend a vacation in Colorado Springs and vicinity.

General J. M. Frost, of St. Louis, is at the Beebe.

Mr. Geo. Lyon, Jr., of St. Joe, was in town on the 4th. Mr. Lyon is an eloquentist of the first order, and we regret that he was unable to give an entertainment in our city.

Prof. McPherson and wife, and Miss Townsenc, a returned missionary, all of Tabor, Iowa, are stopping at Mr. Bartlett's on Cascade avenue. They will spend the summer in this vicinity.

Cavalier Paul Ritter, a member of one of the European scientific societies, is at the Cliff house, Manitou. He came here to observe the eclipse and will make the ascent of Pike's Peak to-morrow.

POLOE NEWS.

JUSTICE SMITH.

People vs. P. Trube, assault, \$300 costs.

Colorado Springs company vs. J. Rowins, \$5 costs.

People vs. S. Rice, assault, discharged.

People vs. S. Rice, resistance to officer, held in \$500 bail to appear at District Court.

Twenty-two thousand pounds of wool came into the city yesterday on three wagons from the ranch of Ivory Phillips. His entire yield this year is about 25,000 pounds.

The meeting appointed on the college grounds, on the morning of the 4th was not held owing to misarrangements.

The Fourth at the Beebe House, Manitou.

The sun rose in a cloudless sky at Manitou, on the morning of the Fourth. Pike's Peak and the adjacent mountains and foothills came out bright and clear in the pure atmosphere and seemed much nearer than usual. At an early hour the rattle of crackers and firearms indicated that the day was to be celebrated with spirit. About a herd of several thousand cattle came rushing down from the Ute pass, on their way to the plains, and the fine horse-mans and shouting of the herdsmen greatly enlivened the scene. The guests of the hotels, many of whom had never before witnessed such a sight, enjoyed it from the piazzas.

At ten o'clock the children of the house assembled with their friends in the parlor to receive the presentation of a choice lot of national flags, fire works, &c., which Col. H. Crocker, of Milwaukee, had thoughtfully sent them from Colorado Springs. The company, who had for some weeks been a guest of the hotel, and an enthusiastic admirer of the climate and scenery of this "altitude," as well as a great favorite of the children, had left for home a few days before and sent this present as an agreeable souvenir. The children were organized into a meeting by calling Master Charles Coghill Egbert, of New York City, to the chair, and choosing Master Beatty Carter Soule, of San Francisco, secretary. The Rev. Wm. T. Egbert, of New York, then addressed some very happy and appropriate remarks to the meeting, but we regret they are not yet written out, and were not taken down by the secretary. He was followed by Mr. Lot C. Clark, of New York, who concluded by introducing L. B. Patterson of Iowa City. Mr. Patterson made a presentation of the flags and fireworks which had been entrusted to him for that purpose by Col. Crocker, prefacing it with a humorous and suitable address to the children, reminding them of their patriotic duties as the rising generation to whom were entrusted the future destinies of the country, and wishing them a joyous and noisy day. The addresses were greeted by shouts of laughter and applause, the waving of flags and cries of "hear! hear!" The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, our kind friend, Col. H. Crocker, has thoughtfully purchased and sent to us these beautiful flags and choice fireworks from Colorado Springs, for our enjoyment, therefore it is

RESOLVED, That we tender our warmest thanks to our good friend for the pleasure and happiness he has given us on this, the one hundred and second anniversary of our national birth day.

RESOLVED, That although we very much miss from our piazzas and walks our excellent friend with his genial ways, yet we hope he will have a safe journey home, and will there find his family and friends in good health to give him a hearty greeting. May he have a long life and much happiness. We will never forget him.

"That's lost to sight to memory dear."

RESOLVED, That the Misses Amy Netter, Alice Calhoun, Louise Egbert, Mary Soule, Susie Turner, and Rena Decker and Master Delancy Vaughn Egbert, be a committee to transmit to Col. Crocker a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned amid the waving of flags, and merry shouts and peals of laughter.

The entire day was cool and delightful, and was variously spent by the guests of the hotel. Some made excursions to the neighboring canons or passes, in carriages or on horseback; others climbed the iron and adjacent mountains on foot, but by far the larger number enjoyed the cool shades and breezes on the piazzas with the merry scene of the children and their fireworks.

A sumptuous dinner was served at the usual hour in a style and with a profusion of delicacies which only Mrs. Beebe knows how to provide. The dining room was tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, and the tables covered with magnificent wild flowers gathered from the neighboring mountains. Each guest was provided with a delicate *bouquet* culled from the greenhouse of Dr. W. A. Bell.

In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks, arranged by Mr. Amos Gillett on the little eminence in front of the hotel. The guests, and many from the other hotels and cottages were grouped on the piazzas, and all seemed delighted. Afterwards there was a brilliant "hop" in the parlor which was much enjoyed. At seven o'clock a was as quiet as if the Fourth had not been.

In fine this has been one of the most enjoyable celebrations of the Fourth we have ever witnessed. Everything passed off quietly, in good taste, and without accident or disturbance.

MANITOU.

W. J. Wilson drove a herd of cattle from South Park through our city on the Fourth. There were 1,500 cattle and 600 calves. This large herd attracted the attention of a large number of our people. Mr. Wilson has about 5,000 more in the South Park that he will soon drive down through Ute Pass. He intends to take them to his ranch in Nebraska, on the Republican, where he has a magnificent range. The herd is driven by thirteen "cow punchers," who have been thoroughly armed by Mr. Wilson to protect themselves from hostile meetings with the Cheyennes and Sioux.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of new members at the Congregational church to-morrow morning.

In the evening Prof. Judson Smith, D. D., of Oberlin, Ohio, will preach, at 8.30 p. m. Mr. Cross will preach at Manitou.

Stevens-Dainty.

The people of this city have been favored for two evenings with entertainments of rare character and enjoyment. On Thursday evening a poor piano prevented Miss Stevens from performing all the parts assigned to her, but Mrs. Dainty amply made up for the omission by extra readings. Miss Stevens used her Grand Steinway at Georgetown on Wednesday evening, and unfortunately was unable on account of the extra trains for the Fourth, to have it transported to this place. The audience fully appreciated her difficulty and good-nature, and submitted to the loss of a part of the expected treat.

The city hall was not filled on either evening owing to the Alamosa excursion and other causes. But the audience made up in appreciation what it lacked in numbers.

Miss Stevens' appearance was awaited with considerable interest by the audience, as many favorable press notices have prepared them to expect something rare. A glance at the programme convinced us at the start that if she executed her part well she was certainly entitled to the consideration of the musical public, as she had not only selected three of the most trying compositions, but such works as few care to attempt in public. Her first piece, the Marcia and Finale from Weber's Grand Concert Stueck, was admirably adapted to display her powerful execution and delicacy of touch and show to great advantage the gracefulness of her fingering. The Swedish March which she played instead of the Rondo of Mendelssohn was beautifully executed, but the effect was ruined by a defect in the piano which made some of the strings rattle. That Miss Stevens has not ventured to public notice without thorough preparation, and faithful practice and study was shown in her rendition of Liszt, the most difficult of composers, and we venture to say the wonderful execution displayed in "Rakoczy March" is an element of her coming success.

The unfortunate way in which the piano acted made it impossible for Miss Stevens to do any sort of justice to herself, but she was received with enthusiasm, and after the final number was recalled, responding to the encore with "The Last Rose of Summer." One instinctively feels after listening to her that she has made the beginning of a brilliant future and her success is certain if she will but develop the powers which she evidently possesses. Many of the audience knew Mrs. Dainty by reputation. The wonderful enthusiasm which she aroused in her readings for the last two seasons, had given her a high position among eloquentists. Edward Everett Hale, Boston's most versatile genius, had said, "I know of no public reader or reciter who gives such pleasure; nor ever have I known anyone, except Mr. T. S. Gable, who seems to me to have the same dramatic power." Therefore we expected readings and recitations of a high order and were not disappointed. Mrs. Dainty's modest and pleasing manner won the hearty sympathy of the audience in the beginning. Her recitations were made without the aid of any notes and were much more effective for that reason. Her gestures were graceful and appropriate. Her voice was sweet and of wonderful capabilities in character representation. The earnest way in which she dramatically portrayed her characters and lost her own personality in them. "Solitary Jimmy," by Mark Twain, recited on Thursday evening, was a wonderful representation of negro character, carried out even to fly-catching. "How we hunted a mouse" was a fine piece of comedy, acted as well as spoken, and completely carried away the house. The audience applauded so heartily that Mrs. Dainty was compelled to answer it with "Bill Mason's Bride."

"How we Saved St. Michael's" was rendered with such thrilling power and eloquence that the sound audience would not leave until Mrs. Dainty had again favored it. Her recitation throughout the entertainment was very enthusiastic and must have been pleasing to one even who has filled Music Hall, Boston, with her admirers.

We are glad to announce that Miss Stevens and Mrs. Dainty will give another entertainment to-night. We trust that they will be greeted with a crowd of those who stay away will miss a rare treat. When entertainments of such an elevated character are given in this city they should be generously patronized. The following is the programme for this evening:

PART I.

1. Bradder Anderson. Beecher

Mrs. Laura E. Dainty.

2. Rondo Capriccioso. Mendelssohn

Miss Stevens.

3. Papa's Letter. Anon

The Kirchin Duett. Danbury News

Mrs. Dainty.

PART 2.

4. Die Zauberflote. Mozart

5. Klude. Chopin

Miss Stevens.

6. The Volunteer's Wife. Denison

7. Bill Mason's Bride. Bet Harte

Mrs. Dainty.

8. Hungarian Rhapsody. Liszt

Miss Stevens.

9. Death of the Old Squire. Anon

Mrs. Dainty.

Mr. Boyesen's new story, "A con-ber," to begin in the August number of Scribner's Monthly, will present a close study of the relations of Norwegians and Americans in the Northwest, with a charming love story. It is to be illustrated by Mr. Frederick Diehlman, an artist new to this class of work.

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Strongest, Neatest & Best Light Mower Made.

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The above goods will sell themselves for a short time being a rare chance in Colorado.

Mowers, Reapers and Self Binders, and a general assortment of repairs for the same.

WE ALSO DO FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHING.

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THE CARBON BUTTON.

Edison's Very Latest.

The great inventor has already taken steps to use his new discovery for the protection of vessels at sea. He states to the writer his method, as follows: "I arrange the carbon button as a highly sensitive barometer, and, enclosing it in a case, connect it with the keel of a ship. I then run a wire to the captain's room into an ordinary galvanometer. Any change in the temperature, as you see, is at once indicated. Coldness of the water will contract and warmth expand, and the corresponding deflections be placed at once before the eye of the captain. The approach of an iceberg will, therefore, be known long before there is danger of collision. It may also be used to indicate any abnormal heat in any part of the ship's hold, thus giving timely notice of the breaking out of fire."

A DISCOVERY IN TELEGRAPHY.

In experimenting on his tasimeter, Professor Edison made a highly valuable discovery in telegraphy. Ever since the first line was successfully worked by Professor Morse the great and apparently insurmountable obstacle to constant and uninterrupted communication was the effect produced on the electric current by changes in the atmosphere. Rain always made the lines work with difficulty, and frequently in heavy storms the escape of the subtle fluid into the moist air made the wires practically useless.

The professor's discovery is what he calls an "electric governor," acting on the telegraph line as a steam governor does in an engine. It obviates the necessity of "adjusting" the magnet armatures along the line. One placed in the circuit regulates the entire line, preserving an evenness of current throughout. The loss of 50 per cent. of the battery power is felt no more than a corresponding gain. Diminution in the strength of the battery from any cause, atmospheric or otherwise, is prevented by the "governor" from having any perceptible effect on the instrument on any part of the line. The professor desires it to be understood that the discovery was based on a suggestion by a practical telegrapher.

WHAT NEXT?

Professor Edison has also found by his experiments with the tasimeter that it will weigh infinitesimal articles as well as their moisture. For instance, he took a fiber of paper, and by placing it in his new apparatus found it to be quite heavy. Then he experimented on a goat, connecting the instrument at the same time with his most sensitive telephone. The result was the detection of the galvanometer to indicate the weight of the diminutive insect, while the telephone echoed the sound made by the insect's feet on the disk.

By arranging it with an anemometer arm and cup and causing the lever to press on the tasimeter it recorded the pressure of a faint gust of wind.—New York Herald.

Now the question arises how much of that \$7,000 that Tilden sent to Cincinnati a day or two before the election in 1876 went to Mr. Holland? Epl. knows.—Dayton Journal.

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